

AMERICAN FORCES CLEAN UP ARGONNE

Repulse Counter-Attacks and Gather Booty While Engineers Restore Roads

By the Associated Press With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 2.

German efforts to penetrate or bend the line between the Meuse and the Aisne dwindled rapidly yesterday. One minor counter-attack, some outpost skirmishing and a half-hearted bombardment characterized the enemy's activity.

The Americans repulsed a counter-attack north of Apremont and then accepted the situation. Both the front line and the back areas held by the Germans were shelled vigorously from early morning until night. In the afternoon the clouds disappeared and aviators were able to resume their observations and pursue enemy planes and balloons.

With the clearing weather the engineers have converted the areas back of the American front into an orderly place once more. Roads untouched for years and made worse by the movement of trucks and artillery were once more made passable.

On the left flank the Americans the French pressed their lines slightly forward, bringing near the time when the Germans must fight with less hopefulness to maintain their line west of the Meuse.

American detachments in the Argonne forest continue to clean up that wilderness, sending back stores of machine guns, trench mortars and other captured material. On the salvage list there appeared today three observation balloons. They had been left in their shed at the eastern edge of Esmermont wood.

Many positions abandoned by the Germans had been elaborately equipped with mines, but as also was the case north of the Marais almost every mine was sprung by the engineers, who traced the wires to a trap left nearby. There was a formidable outlay of mines in the town of Yauquois, which had been used as a German headquarters.

Below the level of the town hundreds of yards of subterranean passages had been turned into comfortable, even luxurious, quarters. Information reaching American headquarters continues to indicate confusion behind the German lines. It is known the enemy is using units as small as platoons to reinforce those in the fighting line.

View Wilson as 3d Term Candidate

Continued from Page One Industries of the country into Federal Government hands. They will be best qualified, so it is urged, to carry on intelligently the process of decentralization as fast as it can safely go on with due regard to the interests of less well-off partners abroad in the league of nations.

Moreover, there is the social problem. Mr. Wilson has visions of a new international order. He has, equally, visions of a new social order. His visit to Buffalo to honor the labor leader Samuel Compers, signalized the new social order. If he is interested in new international justice, he is equally interested in new social justice, a larger opportunity for the common man, more organization in the ranks of labor, more government control over industries. All this is a part of reconstruction. It engages Mr. Wilson's heart.

Acute Sense of Greatness It engages his egoism. A man cannot play the great role Mr. Wilson plays without having an acute sense of his greatness. It is difficult to think of laying it down, of giving up the immense task at his very inception almost—of reconstruction and the inauguration of the league of nations is virtually its inception—of giving it up to another man who has different sympathies and a different imagination. Mr. Roosevelt found it hard to see another man in his place, and the place was smaller than Mr. Wilson's place when the war is over and the problems of peace press upon the world.

Mr. Wilson unconsciously gave a view of his view of himself in his speech Monday in behalf of suffrage when he said, near the end, that "speaking as commander-in-chief of the army and navy," "as present spokesman of this people," "as responsible head of a great Government," "as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war," "I," etc. It took a paragraph to complete the catalogue and the sentence. It is not easy to lay all that down.

A Speech of Announcement This speech the Senators interpret as a political speech made in support of the President's ambition to succeed himself in 1920. Mr. Wilson, it was said, was not likely to change a vote in the Senate, but he wanted to set himself unequivocally right with the women. There can be no burning of his words now by the militants.

The Republican Senators' caucus vote asking early action on the Weeks reconstruction resolution for the appointment of a congressional committee on reconstruction is the first formal step in the great fight to come. With the war out of the way the whole country will divide on reconstruction. Wilson sees it. Congress sees it. It is the big issue of the future which will decide the fate of men and parties, and, to an extent, of the country.



Resinol surely did relieve that eczema!

Pack up some Resinol Ointment in his "old kit bag." Nothing is too good for him, and he will need it "over there" where exposure, vermin, contagions, and the exigencies of a soldier's life cause all sorts of skin irritation, itching, sore feet and suffering.

MAULED BY YANKEES, FOE YIELDS

Continued from Page One

supply lines, prisoners taken having been without food for three days.

Luke Downs Sixteenth Balloon A note dropped at an observation post by Lieutenant Luke, of Arizona, asked that a lookout be kept for burning German balloons. Within a few moments observers saw three come down in flames. This makes sixteen for Luke within three weeks.

One good reason for the stubborn and expansive game which the Germans are playing in front of the First American Army, and, indeed, all along the western front, may be stated in the words of the German command, as shown in the following order:

"The troops are reminded that our present position is our winter position. There will be lectures and conferences for all reserves at the earliest possible moment, with the object of pointing out how important it is that the troops should now hold their ground more than ever and that there can be no question of going back a single step further."

"We want to show the British and French and Americans that another attack of theirs on the Siegfried line will be completely broken and that this line is an impregnable rampart—with the result that the Entente Powers will be compelled to consider the peace terms, which are absolutely necessary to us, before we can end this war. In other words, each step backward now means the lengthening of the war. A successful stand, on the other hand, will give us the prospect of early peace."

"Every man must be clearly convinced of these facts and company officers must be constantly telling their men this. I wish all commanding officers to take similar steps."

This order was issued September 15 to a battalion stationed just below Carment. Undoubtedly similar orders were issued to troops all along the western front. The Siegfried line is the last series of the Hindenburg defenses. The same line is called Wotan further north and Albrecht further south. In Champagne and the Argonne it has no designation by name, but corresponds to the last line of trenches, four kilometers from the Hindenburg line, which is entirely in our hands on the front of our attack.

The sentiment in this order corresponds with what I have gotten from a number of German prisoners in the last week, who say that the Germans intend henceforth to fight only a defensive war, which will make it so costly and tiresome for the Allies that we will come to terms. It may be noticed that between the lines of this order one may read that the Germans will make a place drive this winter.

Really a Last Stand Bitter back-and-forth fighting continues on the Argonne-Meuse front. The Germans are expending resources lavishly to prevent our further advance. In the last twenty-four hours we have pushed our line somewhat ahead in the Argonne forest, but in the main have devoted our energies to consolidating our positions and rectifying our line, which, because of the success of some German counter-attacks, became rather of a saw-tooth shape. Against this work the foe is doing

heavy counter-work and concentrated shelling with both high explosives and gas. Yesterday afternoon he sent a large number of gas shells into villages well behind our front.

Very heavy and costly fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Esmermont and north of Montfaucou. In both instances the Germans have the best results. These counter-attacks are made with force. As a rule they result only in casualties, for, after the Germans have pushed the Americans back, our men invariably call for reinforcements and put the Germans back where they started from.

Caught in Own Trap Yesterday, the Germans ran into the sort of trap so often set for the Americans. In the Aire valley, near Esmermont, they made a counter-attack with elements of four divisions against weary American troops. They succeeded at first, and came on regardless of consequences, but in the woods off to their left there happened to be a company of American machine gunners, who got the Germans on the flank and forced them to fall back, with very heavy losses.

The Germans have some excellent fighters in this sector—men with iron nerve. Monday morning a company of about a hundred men found an unguarded path through the woods and actually went through the American line and attacked our advanced troops from behind. About the same time, advancing troops came up behind the German concentration camp. As a result of the fight we brought back sixty of the hundred as prisoners, most of the others being killed.

"The fighting in the Argonne forest continues to be the most wearying and exacting sort of effort. Added to the difficulties of the natural jungle are wire and traps set by the foe. Then there is mud and rain. I spent four hours yesterday in the big woods and saw some things our boys are facing. Caked with mud, wet to the skin and cold they had dismounted things were a little ragged in places, but generally they bore up well. One big lad said:

"Well I guess the enemy is as wet as I am, and that helps some."

Supplies Are Big Problem Getting up supplies is a heartrending problem here and much has to be carried on the backs of the soldiers because the supply trains cannot get through the German-infested jungle. Late today, eighteen Germans walked to a certain American headquarters in the southern part of the forest and asked permission to surrender. They had been fighting alone, a company of them, for five days in the tangle and the eighteen who were left—wet, weary, and worn—had had enough.

While they fight well, some prisoners complain of being called on to do too much. One company had been reduced to three men in the fighting before the French north of Soissons, but these had been thrown back into the fight in the Argonne after five days of rest. The German privates appear to be very much afraid to show discontent because of fear of their officers. In this

AMERICANS PRESSING FORWARD IN ARGONNE

Steady Advance Looked For. Four Pennsylvanians Capture 75 Germans

By the United Press With the Americans West of Verdun, Oct. 2.

While activity in the remainder of the line is confined to repulsing better counter-attacks and consolidating newly won positions, the Americans in the depths of the Argonne forest are shoving forward somewhat today.

The Americans are continuing to beat up German reserves. The fact that they have not made any great strides forward in the past few days does not indicate that the Americans are through. On the contrary, they have just begun, and from now on the First Army can be counted to make a steady, though not spectacular advance. Evidence is accumulating that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from their advanced positions opposite the Americans.

Counting with the French advances on one left, this will bring the pushing out of the famous forest that much nearer. American patrols already have penetrated almost to the heart of the forest.

Overlooking almost insurmountable obstacles, they are redefining their lines. The density of the forest renders liaison most difficult, each group going forward as rapidly as possible, maintaining communication with the aid of runners.

Continual counter-attacks in the region of Apremont resulted in certain tactical changes hands four or five times. At the end of the whirlwind fighting the Americans had won a slight advance. The loss, it is established, suffered heavy losses, prisoners saying that some companies lost fully 20 per cent of their effectives.

Wire bridges, upon which American soldiers walked over the deepest networks of barbed wire in the Argonne Forest, are among unique features of the recent fighting. In some places the barbed wire was interwoven in the underbrush to the depth of a hundred yards. They were virtually impassable and held up our advance more than the enemy resistance until Colonel Sherrill, of the engineers, already famous as the author of several textbooks on engineering, devised a scheme to overcome them.

The taking of Montfaucou deprived the enemy of a position dominating everything from north of the road line to north of Verdun. So long as the Americans threaten a further advance, the Germans' ultimate retirement to the Vosges is inevitable. The iron, rifle-shedding line is understood to be only partly completed.

New York troops are operating in the Argonne. At the other extreme of the line Illinois units are advancing along the left bank of the Meuse and have reached the outskirts of Hiesville. Negro troops are participating in the French advance on the west side of the Argonne. The Americans at Bois de Mont, captured a balloon shed and three balloons. Four Pennsylvanians captured seventy-five Germans without any outside help.

U. S. FLIERS DOWN 100 IN WEEK

One Pursuit Group Wins Seventy Victories in Month

With the American Army in France, Oct. 2.

The excellence of the American aerial force is demonstrated by a total bag since September 26 of 100 hostile planes and twenty-one balloons.

During the month of September, the first American pursuit group of airplanes with more than seventy victories, by making two boches for every three pilots in the squadron. Only four pilots were lost. This is a world record.

Leutenant "Bible" Eichenbacher, of Columbus, Ohio, who recently became an ace, is leading the American fliers, with two destroyed German machines to his credit. Edgar Tobin, of San Antonio, Texas, is second, with eleven, while Lt. Landis, son of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of Chicago, is third with ten victories. Landis, however, is flying with the British.

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Advertisement for Don Digo cigars, featuring an illustration of a cigar and the text "A Real Smoke DON DIGO" and "The Quality Cigar".

Large advertisement for Paige cars, featuring the text "PAIGE The Most Beautiful Car in America" and "With the Colors". It includes several paragraphs of promotional text and a logo for Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company.



"Carry On"

THE fighting slogan in France, gathering inspiration and significance as the conflict grows more violent and more desperate, is "Carry On." On land, on sea, in the air, it rings sharp and clear. Into the front line trenches comes the signal to charge. The company commander swings "over the top." At his heels, pushing and stumbling through the hell of "No Man's Land," come the boys. They gain a yard, five, ten, and the machine guns speak. The commander falls, but over his shoulder, above the din of battle, he shouts, "Carry On, Lieutenant!" So on and on, till every officer falls, and the grizzled old Sergeant sets his teeth and takes what's left of them on to victory.

"Carry On" must be our slogan here at home. We must "Carry On" to the utmost limit our ability, to the last dollar of our resources, till Victory is won. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder—buy all the Liberty Bonds we can. Let us keep our Bonds and save to buy more.

"Carry On!" Buy Liberty Bonds! This space contributed by Swift & Company

Resinol surely did relieve that eczema! Pack up some Resinol Ointment in his "old kit bag." Nothing is too good for him, and he will need it "over there" where exposure, vermin, contagions, and the exigencies of a soldier's life cause all sorts of skin irritation, itching, sore feet and suffering.